OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY 1929.

A total of 116 attacks with 91 deaths from plague was returned for the week, against 147 attacks with 99 deaths in the previous week, all the Districts being affected, except Chitaldrug. The Cities of Bangalore and Mysore returned 1 attack with 1 death, and 2 attacks with 2 deaths respectively, while the Kolar Gold Field area continued to remain free from the disease.

2. Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 51 attacks and 27 deaths in 1927 and 13 attacks and 9 deaths in 1928.

3. One attack with one death from small-pox was returned for the City of Bangalore.

4. The State continued to remain free from other epidemics, *viz.*, Cholera, Influenza and relapsing fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 49, representing a calculated annual ratio of 21·49 per mille of population, against the average ratio of 27·06 for 1927. Classified according to causes the deaths numbered 1 under plague, 1 under malaria, 6 under pneumonia, 4 under phthisis, 5 under dysentery and diarrhœa, 32 under all other causes.

6. As compared with the City, the Civil and Military Station, returned 57 deaths for the week ending 14th July 1929, representing a calculated annual ratio of 25·00 per mille of population, against 26·32 in the previous week. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 14, phthisis 8, other fevers 1, dysentery and diarrhoea 3, and all other causes 31.

7. The total mortality for the Mysore City was 39, representing a calculated annual ratio of 25·08 per mille of population against the average ratio of 32·82 for 1927. The causes of deaths were plague 2, malaria 1, pneumonia 4, phthisis 3, dysentery and diarrhœa 7 and all other causes 22.

8. There were 40 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Field area, equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 23·19 per mille of population against the average ratio of 38·28 for 1927. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 1, other fevers 2, dysentery and diarrhœa 7, and all other causes 30.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY THE 27TH JULY 1929.

1. A total of 89 attacks with 41 deaths from plague was returned for the week, against 116 attacks with 91 deaths in the previous week, all the districts being affected. The City of Bangalore returned 2 attacks with 2 deaths, while the City of Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area remained free from the disease.

2. Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 86 attacks and 55 deaths in 1927, and 13 attacks with 3 deaths in 1928.

3. A total of 10 attacks with 5 deaths from small-pox was returned for one village in each of Devanhalli and Channarayapatna Taluks, and the City of Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field area.

4. The State continued to remain free from other epidemics, *viz.*, Cholera, Influenza and Relapsing fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 67, representing a calculated annual ratio of 29·38 per mille of population against the average ratio of 32·52 for 1928. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered 2 under plague, 1 under small-pox, 6 under malaria, 9 under pneumonia, 8 under phthisis, 2 under other fevers, 5 under dysentery and diarrhœa and 34 under all other causes.

As compared with the City, the Civil and Military Station returned 71 deaths for the week ending 21st July 1929, representing a calculated annual ratio of 31·15 per mille of population against 25·00 in the previous week. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 17, phthisis 4, other fevers 1, dysentery and diarrhœa 6, and all other causes 43.

6. The total mortality for the Mysore City for the week was 45, representing a calculated annual ratio of 27·87 per mille of population against the average ratio of 33·51 for 1928. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 5, typhoid 1, phthisis 5, dysentery and diarrhœa 9, and all other causes 25.

7. There were 47 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Field area, equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 28·69 per mille of population against the average ratio of 24·31 for 1928. The causes of deaths were malaria 1, phthisis 1, other fevers 2, dysentery and diarrhœa 6, and all other causes 37.

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